## Argus.

SHEEPMEN,

Should advertise their ear-marks in the Angus. The brand including paper one year, constitutes a small outlay, and may save you a "cut;" this one "saving" would pay cost of brand and paper for many years. Remember 'tis a business maxim; "a business which can-not afford to advertise, will not pay to fol-low." Gentlemen, send us your brands.

Volume I.

HOLBROOK, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1896.

THE RAILROADS.

TIME TABLE.

RERS, I Pass. Agent, San Francisco, Cal. H. S. VAN SLYCK, Gen'l Agent, Albuquerque, N. M.

P. & P. Railway. TIME TABLE No. 15.

STATIONS.

GEO. M. SARGENT, d Past, A.
AOLSON,
A. Agt., Chicago, Ill.
J. J. FREY,
Topeka, Kan Gen'l Manager, To

R. E. WELLS,
Asst. Gen'l Manager, Prescott, Ariz.
IRA P. SMITH.
Commercial Agent, Phoenix, Ari
E. COPELAND,
Gen'l Agent, El Paso, Texas.

PROFESIONAL CARDS F. W. NELSON. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WINSLOW.

ARIZONA.

ELISHA M. SANFORD. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, PRESCOTT, - ARIZONA.

W. M. PERRILL, Dist'ct Attorney Navajo County Will practice in all courts of Arizona.

T. W. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, PHESCOTT. - ARIZONA. Will practice in the Courts of Navaj spache, Coconino and Mohave Counties.

R. E. MORRISON. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, (District Attorney Yavapai County.)
Office in Court House, Prescott, Arizona

GEORGE STONEMAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

WINSLOW, - ARIZONA.

IF SICK OR AILING, SEND

REMINISCENCES.

Personal Experiences and Recolections of Arizona, During the Past Thirty-Three Years.

The Establishment of Camp Ord, a Other Matters Connected

BY A. F. BANTA.

CHAPTER IV.

It is necessary that we go back a few years in order to justify the subsequent acts of Captain Barry at Carizo, on the first and second days of August, 1869.

During the Navajo war of '62 and

'63, which was mainly carried on by Kit Carson, the Navajos were finally subdued and were placed upon the Pecos reservation, in Southeastern New Mexico. The Coyotero Apaches so frequently mentioned in these papers, lived contiguously to the Navajos and were conasant at all times of government's conduct towards that tribe-a tribe thought to be invincible by the Apaches-and seeing them completely whipped by the troops, they too made voluntary overtures to the military authorities to be allowed a reservation; and were in 1864 put on the Pecos reservation along with the Navajos; here they remained until the summer of 1867, when for good and sufficient cause were given permission by Gen. James H. Carleton, then commanding the District of New Mexico, to return to their own country on the Carizo, which is thirty-five miles west of the present Fort Apache. However when it cam: down to the noble science of thieving, the Apaches were not in it along with the Navajos, and as a consequence the Navajos simply "stole the Apaches blind." It was for this social peculiaritiy of the Navajos that General Carleton allowed the Apaches to return to their mountain homes; the General giving them papers reciting these facts, which were to serve the Coyotero Apaches as

"protection" papers. I will now resume the thread of my narative. The motive and object of this military movement was to us at this time wholly unknown. It was on the night of the 23d of July, and 2 connect at Jerome Junction and 2 connect at Jerome. In the night of the 23d of July, and 2 Presents with stage lines for step and station and Yarbenix with the Maricopa & Phenix with the Maricopa & ner came into camp and reported that the soldiers were coming and that "they covered the whole country." On the evening of the 25th another runner came in and reported, "there were so many soldiers that whilst part of them were yet in camp the head of the column would reach to the top of the mountain." The evening of the 26th auother runner came in and reported "the troops still advancing and as near as he could count them, thought there were about four hundred men." Early the evening of the 27th, still another runner came, who said, "the soldiers are encamped at the junction of the two streams; that they had displayed a white flag to him; and that he had talked with the interpreter of the expedition, who said his party wished to see the Indians and have a peace talk with them." All this is given in detail in order to demonstrate how easy it would have been for our party, had we been so inclined, or in fact any other party, to have made good their escape, for we knew of Colonel Green's daily movements five consecutive days prior to his going into camp at the junction of the east and west forks of the White river, on the evening of the 27th day of July, 1869. This may appear incredible to many, nevertheless it is true, and for further proof of how far an Indian can travel on foot in one day, I will cite the readers to the custom, in the early days of the Colorado Steam Navigation company at Yuma. The Company would start one of their steamers down the Colorado river for Port Ysabel, at the head of the Gulf of California, distant from snap!

dispatch for the agent at Port Ysable, give it to a Yuma Indian, who, on foot, would arrive at Port Ysabel before sun-down of the same day, and report the steamer due there that evening. The distance across the country from Yuma to Port Ysabel is a little over ninety miles. This statement can be readily verified by any one of the old-timers now living in Yuma city.

To resume: Chief Es-cah-pah, on receiving the last report, came to our wickiup and requested Cooley and myself to accompany him to the soldier's camp, thirty-five miles distant, to have a "peace talk" with the commander of the expedition. To this proposition we agreed but Dodd objected to being left alone with the Apaches, for the reason as he stated, "the soldiers have been killing all Indians possible and destroying their grain crops, and the Indians might retaliate by killing me." To solve this difficulty I agreed to remain at the camp with the Apaches, to look after our mutual plunder, and Cooley and Dodd to go with the chief's party, consisting of himself, his brother El Diablo and the chief's interpreter, the Indian captive, Miguel.

This being arranged the "peace party" pulled out, reaching Colonel Freen's camp early in the afternoon; but instead of being received with open arms and crowned with peace offerings, they were surrounded by the troops, disarmed and placed under strong guard, who had orders to shoot down either one or all should an attempt be made to escape. Here again was another "pretty kettle of fish;" but I in the Indian camp was totally ignorant of this mishap to our "peace party." Huero the sub-chief however who was left in charge of our camp on the Carizo sent out spies to note all movements in the camp of the soldiers. These spies would return at intervals and some of them reported all our "peace party had been killed by the troops as they could nowhere be seen in or about the military encampment, and that the soldiers continued to shoot at every Apache that came into view. This situation of affairs placed me in a somewhat precarious position, but the Sub-chief Huero had always heretofore exhibited particular friendship for me, and this fact had a tendency to inspire me with confidence. I reasoned with the Indians and told them it was not probable that the troops had murdered the "peace party" and that all would be well in the end. A little before sunset of the third day after the departure of our "peace party," Huero came to me and said "a large party of soldiers and tame Apaches were then about two miles off but his evesight was not sufficiently keen to recognize either Cooley, Dodd, or any of his people among the troops," and desired my advice as to the proper course to take under the existing circumstances. I gave him to understand that in my opinion we had better abide where we were. The Indians relying upon my judgement made no effort to escape as they could easily have done, but remained in camp with the single exception of one squaw. As the troops approached and when within about a quarter of a mile, this squaw grabbed her baskets and baby, and made for a high precipitous mountain over against our camp on the west side of the Carizo. It is well to note here that for the troops to gain the sumit of this mountain it was necessary they should travel seven miles up stream, or to ascend at another point, four miles below our camp. The Apaches invariably make their camp in such localities when practicable, for obvious reasons, as the reader can readily un-

[CONTINUED.]

Counterfeit money in dollar and will do well to exercise care.-Las cott. Vegas Optis.

Shiny Pete-Chee, but I got 'er Hale, Teller, Pasco, Berry.

Yuma by the river one hundred and Shoebrush Bill-W'at's dat? Shiny Pete-I shines a feller ever' twenty-five miles. On the third morning after the steamer had left, day w'ot's got 'er wooden leg.-Chi-Chandler. the agent at Yuma would make up a cago Record.

The Senate Committees.

On Agriculture and Forestry-Messrs. George, Bate, Peffer, Roach Proctor, Hansbrough.

On Appropriations-Messrs. Cockrell, Call, Gorman, Blackburn, Brice, Allison, Hale, Cullom, Teller.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate-Messrs. Jones of Arkansas, Jones of

On the Census-Messrs. Turpie Berry, White, Murphy, Peffer, Hale, Hansbrough, Davis,

On Civil Service and Retrenchment-Messrs. Gordon, Irby, Cockrell, Morrill, Lodge, Perkins.

On Claims-Messrs. Pasco, Caffery Mitchell of Oregon, Stewart, Peffer. On Coast Defenses-Messrs. Gor-

Squire, Hawley. On Commerce-Messrs. Vest. Gorman, White, Murphy. Berry, Frye, Jones of Nevada, Cullom, Quay.

On the District of Columbia-Messrs. Harris, Faulkner, Gibson, Smith, McMillen, Wolcott, Gallinger, Hansbrough, Proctor.

On Education and Labor-Messrs. Kyle, George, Caffery, Murphy, Lodge, Perkins.

On Engrossed Bills-Messrs. Allison, Coekrell.

On Enrolled Bills-Messrs.Caffery, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Dubois. On Epidemic Diseases-Messrs.

Jones of Nevada, Gallinger, Quay, Harris, Irby, Blanchard. To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service-Messrs. Peffer

Gray, Vilas, Gallinger. On Finance-Messrs. Voorhees Harris Vest, Jones of Arkansas,

White. Morrill, Sherman, Jones of Nevada, Allison, Aldrich, On Fisheries-Messrs. Call, Gibson, Hill, Mitchell of Wisconsin,

Squire, Perkins, Proctor. On Foreign Relations-Messrs. Morgan, Gray, Turpie, Daniel, Sher-

man, Frye, Davis. On Immigration-Messrs. Hill, Voorhees, Faulkner, Harris, Stewart, Chandler, Proctor, Dubois, Lodge.

On Improvement of the Lissis sippi River and its Tributaries-Messrs. Blanchard, Bate, Palmer Pettigrew.

On Indian Affairs-Messrs. Jones of Arkansas, Morgan, Roach, Blanchard, Allen, Stewart, Platt Pettigrew.

On Indian Depredations-Messrs Lindsay, Faulkner, Kyle. Cockrell, Shoup, Chandler, Pettigrew, Perkins. On Interstate Commerce—Messrs Gorman, Brice, Lindsay, Smith,

On Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands-Messrs. White, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Roach, Brice, Stewart, Dubois, Hansbrough.

Cullom, Chandler, Wolcott.

On the Judiciary -Messrs. Pugh, George, Vilas, Hill, Lindsay, Hoar, Teller, Platt, Mitchell of Oregon. On the Librasy-Messrs, Mills

Voorhees, Wolcott. On Manufactures-Messrs. Gibson, Smith, Caffery, Gallinger.

On Military Affairs-Messrs. Bate, Cockrell, Palmer, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Pasco, Hawley, Cameron,

On Mines and Mining-Messrs. Stewart, Bate, Call, Irby, Mills,

Jones of Nevada, Shoup, Allison. On Naval Affairs-Messrs. Blackburn, Gibson, Cameron, Hale, Perkins, McMillen.

On Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures, of the Executive De-Hill, Caffery Proctor, Dubois, Lodge.

On Pacific Railroads-Messrs. Mills, Berry, Platt.

On Pensions-Messrs: Palmer, Brice, Vilas, Gorman, Peffer, Shoup, Hansbrough, Gallinger, Hawley, Quay.

On Post Offices and Post Roadshalf dollar denominations is now in Messrs. Vilas, Irby, Mills, Hill, circulation. Merchants and dealers Mitchell of Oregon, McMillen, Wol-

On Printing-Mr. Gorman. On Private Land Claims-Messrs,

On Privileges and Elections-Messrs. Gray, Pugh, Turpie, Palmer, Daniel, Hoar, Mitchell of Oregon,

On Public Buildings and Grounds bune

-Messrs. Vest, Daniel, Gordon, Blanchard, Morrill, Quay, Squire. On Public Lands-Messrs. Berry,

Pasco, Vilas, Pettigrew, Dubois. On Railroads-Messrs. Berry, Gordon, Palmer, Blackburn, Blanchard,

Hawley, Pettigrew, Peffer. On Relatious with Canada—Messrs Murphy, Pugh, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Hoar, Hale.

On the Revision of the Laws of of the United States-Messrs. Daniel, Call, Lindsay, Platt.

On Revolutionary Claims-Messrs. Cameron, Frye, Aldrich, Pugh. On Rules-Messrs. Blackburn,

Harris, Gorman, Aldrich. On Territories-Messrs. Faulkner,

Hill, Blackburn, Bate, Call, White, Platt, Davis, Shoup, Hansbrough. On Transportation Routes to the Seaborad-Messrs. Irby, George, don, Irby, Mills, White, Smith, Turpie, Gordon, Gallinger, Squire, Mitchell of Oregon, Aldrich.

Precious Output for '95.

As near as can be estimated at this date the mineral product of Arizona for the year 1895 was as follows: Gold, \$6,200,000.

Silver, 375,000 ounces. Lead, 400,000 pounds. Copper, 60,000,000 pounds.

The gold product is several millions in excess of last year. It has come from a very multitude of have concentrated it from the sully been from the pyritic ledges of living thing in a land reduced to Yavapai county, now being explored sterility. in all energy and with all success.

ed and '96 will doubtless see a pro- protect the wood. duction of over a million in silver. In '96 they may be expected to pro- that of the duce at least 15,000,000 pounds, what garden." between the three large furnaces of the Old Dominion company and the the report Republican.

Don't you dare to refuse a silver coin no matter how badly it is worn by long circulation. If you do you may get into trouble. The United States supreme court, by a decision handed down this week, settled a case that has been contested through all the courts by deciding that a man who was put off a train be cause a conductor refused a silver dime that was very much worn was entitled to the \$315 and costs which had been awarded him by the New Jersey courts. Chief Justice Fuller in disposing of the case said that silver coins were legal tender as longas they bore the resemblence ofcoin. Paste that in your hat .-Arizona Citizen.

L. H. Manning, surveyor general of Arizona, has forwarded his repartments-Messrs. Smith, Cockrell, signation to the secretary of the interior, and Frank Heney is now in Washington working for the appoint-Brice, Morgan, Faulkner, Murphy, ment of George Roskruge for the po-Caffery, Davis, Wolcott, McMillen. sition. The democracy of Arizona On Patents-Messrs. Call, Kyle, have endorsed Foster Dennis for the called the "Wilderness of Sin," or place, and the chances are that he will get it .- Arizona Gazette.

"Ethel, young Mr. Spoonamore is coming again this evening, is he not?"

"Y-yes, mamma." "He has made love to you, my daughter, has he not?"

"W-why, yes, mamma." "And you have encouraged him?" "Yes."

"Where is your engagement ring, may I ask?"

(Listening) "I-I think I hear it as (Listening) "I-I think I hear it at the door, mamma."—Chicago Tri-bune. early Arizona experiences compris-ing a tale of most decided interest.—Phenix Daily Republican.

The Miracle Tree.

Number 5.

"The turning of the rod of Moses into a serpent has long been explained as a piece of Eastern necromaney," says a writer in the New York World, "and many travelers in India have seen juglers perform the very same feat. The smiting of the rock for water has long been deemed simply an instance of practical judgment on the part of the great Hebrew prophet in discovering a spring and divulging it to his people with dramatic effect. But the burning bush' has always been regarded as a miracle that must be taken upon faith alone. The scriptural account of this Moses episode is to be found in Exidus iii, 2nd to 5th verses.

In the recent Englis Foreign Office report there is a description of a lately discovered stunted tree that goes by the name of chaparoon. If this be not the veritable burning bush' that 'burned with fire and was not consumed' it is very close to it, for experiments have revealed that it not only resists fire for a long time, but that its trunk is practically incombustible. It seems actually to thrive on great forest fires in which it alone remains unconsumed, for if a long period passes without conflagration the chaparoo gradually decays and dies.

· In a huge conflagration this sources. The stamp mills have strange tree seems to start into life, ground it out of the oxide ores, and as an ordinary plant does when it is wet with rain after a long drought. phurets; it has been gleaned by the Amid the swirling reds and yellows placer miner from the creek beds of the flames it takes on new life, and precipitated from old tialings in and after the fire has swept past it cyanide vats; it has been found in is seen with new shoots of vivid copper ores of Jerome and has been green springing out of it. At such extracted from rebellions ores ship- times the chaparoos stands alone, ped to Colorado and eastern smelt- sturdy and strong, amid the surers. The gain in gold has principal- rounding blackened trunks, the only

The London scientists who have The silver, and the quantity is looked into the matter believe that about the lowest ever noted for a the trunk of the tree, and its year's run, has mainly been obtained branches in a smaller degree, exude by the reduction of gold ores in under the influence of great heat a combination. Several silver mines, moisture that is sufficient owing to however, have been lately awaken- its peculiar chemical properties, to

Commenting on the chaparoos, In copper there has been a rise from the English Foreign office report the product of '94. In '94 as well as says: "It is very remarkable that in the greater portion of '95, the Old these fire-begotten plantations are Dominion works at Globe had been nowhere crowded to excess; on the closed down. To '95 they have con- contrary, the trees are so regularly tributed not over a million pounds. placed that their aspect vies with

While the

plants of the Phelps-Dodge mines be more accurate, for chaparoo is that will soon be at work .- Phenix little more than that. It seldom grows to a height of more than eight feet, and in appearance it much more resembles a bush than even a smallish tree. It grows mainly in South Africa, being most frequently met with in the wild regions far to the west of the Transvaal, in districts where few white men have been. The natives look upon it with superstitious awe and imagine that a god dwells within its trunk. They avoid the groves of these trees after nightfall. The wood is tough and unyielding, and after a fire will dull the edge of the sharpest instrument. A specimen of chaparoo bark is on exhibition in the museum Pharmaceutical society, in bury square, London.

A comparison of the de of this remarkable tree with that given of the "burning bush" shows that it was probably the thorny acacia of the Arabian peninsula, the stunt of Egypt, and was akin to the shittah tree and senna. Hence the mountains on which it grows derive their name, Sinai; and the tract is the "Seneh." The wood of the shittah tree furnished the material for the ark of the covenant and various parts of the tabernacle. It is hard, tough and durable and sus-ceptible of fine polish.

"No," said the funny man, "I guess I don't want to go to any war."
"But," said the horse editor, "you might get a chance to take a shot at the editor of the London Tid Bits." The prospect was fascinating-Cincinnati Enquirer.

A. F. Banta, editor of the Holbrook Argus, is making a serial story of his